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It our friends who favor us with manuscripts fo publication wish to have rejected articles returned, they must in all cases send stamps for that purpose.

#### Governor Bliss's Pension.

It has just occurred to Governor BLISS of Michigan that he doesn't need the pension of \$12 a month granted him by the United States Government for disability. In his letter to the Commissioner of Pensions he says:

" I feel that I have won what I wished, a place on the pension rolls with my comrades of the War of the Rebellion, and relinquish the pension only be cause I doubt the propriety of continuing as a penstoner when I am not in need. My disability was fully determined by two examinations, one under Commissioner Evans and the second under your administration, each conducted by two competent physicians, resulting in an order placing me on the rolls at \$12 a month. My intention was to donate this money to the work of the Grand Army of the Republic, and this I have done.

Governor Buss's notions of the objects of a pension are original. The disability from which he suffered or suffers has not prevented him from serving as Governor. The State of Michigan pays him for being an able citizen. The United States pays him for being a disabled soldier. That he got a pension seems to show that the examinations accepted by the Pension Bureau are not too severe.

However deserving the work of the Grand Army of the Republic, soldiers are not pensioned for the benefit of that society. Mr. BLISS is understood to be a forehanded man. It is the habit of Republican candidates for Governor of Michigan to make liberal contributions to campaign funds. Governor BLISS was more than able to pay \$12 a month out of his own pocket to the G. A. R. It is difficult to resist the impression that he has been generous at the expense of a too generous Government. And it has taken him some time to find out that he could live without that pension.

He could have afforded to wait for his pension until a general service pension bill was passed. Still, let us do honor to Governor Bliss even for his somewhat slow perception of the unnecessariness of his pension and the benignity of his disability. It is hard for a man, no matter how forehanded he is, to give up a source of income, however small; and to get money from the Government is "like

#### The High Price of Cotton.

Events upon the cotton exchanges in this city and New Orleans have been of more importance in the last two days than occurrences in any other quarter of RUNCIE'S story and BAKER'S. The latthe financial and business world. The price of cotton, which has for some time been steadily advancing, has now of his fortunes. He had the right to be. risen to nearly 13 cents a pound for No discredit attaches to any of his efforts the spot or immediate delivery of the in Wood's interest, so far as we know. article, while the cost of options for The issue of veracity is between Runfuture delivery is but slightly below CIE and Wood. The incidental coopthese figures. Cotton in the local market | eration of Mr. BAKER was wholly free is now bringing nearly four cents a from the restrictions of military disci- rather than fallen back. It is becoming pound more than it did last year at this pline, and was legitimate. time and prevailing prices are the highest known for twenty years.

past, as is well known, reserve stores the language of Runcie's letter to Baker of cotton all over the world have been well-nigh depleted and successive crop shortages in this country have limited cotton production. Last year three parties of speculators, acting quite independently of each other and fol- article, "and it may be the beginning of a lowing each other in their operations in point of time, managed to advance the price of cotton to about one cent a pound below current quotations. That great rarity in the history of all speculative enterprises, namely, a successful "corner," was engineered in the options for the delivery of cotton in May. This was made possible by two reasons; first, the inability of the great body of speculators in cotton and the majority of those who bought the article for use in spinning mills to estimate rightly the actual size of the crop and the extent of the demands of consumers; and secondly, the very large sums of money, estimated at no less than \$15,000,000 (in large part French capital), which were placed at the command of those undertaking the manipulation. The advance during the last two months in the price of cotton has been due to a growing knowledge of the injuries suffered by the crop in the present season, unofficial reports of these injuries being confirmed by the Government report published on Thursday that the season's crop will amount to only 9,962,039 bales, which is, at the present rate of the consumption of the article, a serious deficiency.

This rise in cotton prices is, of course very pleasing to the South, and inasmuch as it compels foreign spinners who need our cotton to buy it from us at an abnormally high cost it will increase the balance of our foreign trade, which already runs so heavily in our favor. But there is another side to the situation which must be very gravely considered. It is perfectly obvious that any such sensational advance in the price of cotton as has been described produces wide and deep disturbance in the cotton manufacturing business and in the entire textile trade. In order to conduct their business without loss, even, cotton manufacturers must, if they pay 13 cents a pound for raw cotton, sell cotton cloths on a very much higher basis than has hitherto ruled; and as cotton cloths are bought for the most part by poor rather than by rich people, any great advance will be effected with great difficulty, if, indeed, it can be accomplished at all. A drastic reduction in pay schedules has already been enforced among the 50,000 operatives in the New England cotton mills, and if potton holds at its present price

these pay schedules must be still further reduced. Thus consumers of cotton and manufacturers of it, mill owners and mill workers alike, will suffer. Speculators in cotton should remember, for their part, that whatever they may think to be a fair price for cotton as adjudged by a theoretical balance drawn between producion and consumption, there is a level of cotton prices at which consumers of the article will simply withdraw from the market, and that no matter how short the cotton crop may be, cotton simply will not be bought for spinning purposes at

prohibitive prices. The cotton spinning industry will undoubtedly suffer severely this winter, but the cotton crop is quite large enough to bring an enormous influx of wealth into the South. At these prices the South will not feel a deficiency of 800,000 bales, and the amount of money let loose there and assured for the near future is already making itself felt. There is no other part of the country which is so prosperous or in which the business outlook rests upon a more substantial foundation. It is an ill wind that blows nobody good.

#### Mr. Ray Stannard Baker's Testimony.

It is only fair to say that there is no special significance in the fact that Mr. RAY STANNARD BAKER of McClure's went directly from the witness stand in the Wood investigation to luncheon at the White House. No impropriety is discernible in Mr. ROOSEVELT'S invitation to Mr. BAKER to lunch with him that day, and there was certainly none in Mr. BAKER'S acceptance.

The incident would have interest only upon the assumption that the testimony of Mr. BAKER in regard to the origin of Major RUNCIE's magazine article attacking Gen. BROOKE was in some way rendered more favorable to Gen. WOOD by the President's hospitality. For such an assumption there is absolutely no

In the first place, Mr. BAKER is not a man likely to be so influenced. In the second place, there is no apparent reason for an attempt to influence him by suasion in the form of edibles, or otherwise. His testimony before the Senate Committee, so far as it has been reported unofficially, agrees perfectly with his previous statements regarding the affair, made privately at various times during many months past. He has had only one story to tell, and this, according to our information, has been straightforward and uniformly and candidly consistent. The gist of the evidence Mr. BAKER was able to give must have been well known to all concerned long before he was invited to luncheon.

Until the exact text of the questions and answers in both Major RUNCIE'S testimony and Mr. BAKER's are available for comparison, it is impossible to say whether the two witnesses contradict each other in any essential particular or raise any issue of veracity between RUN-CIE and BAKER.

From the reports that have been published, however, we should say that except perhaps in minor details about which recollections might honestly differ, there is necessarily no clash between ter gentleman was from the first a frank admirer of Gen. Wood and a promoter

That Major RUNCIE regarded Mr. BAKER as a cordial sympathizer in the Many circumstances have combined attempt to promote Wood at Gen. to produce this result. For two years | BROOKE'S expense is to be inferred from accompanying the manuscript of the article afterward published in the North American Review. "There seems to be a dawning light round Washington," wrote RUNCIE to BAKER, in forwarding the better day for WOOD as well as for Cuba.

## A Criticism of "The Sun."

We have received a letter from an eseemed correspondent, complaining that while we have printed letters urging the restriction of the present "excessive immigration" we ourselves have not said "one word about naturalization, its polluting effect on the ballot and its corrupting influence in our elections, though nothing is more notorious than the utter unfitness of these ignorant Slav immigrants for citizenship and the right of the suffrage."

This criticism of THE SUN proceeds.

"Why this profound silence on so important a matter? THE SUN, while it gave a seeming indorsement of those letters, by the publication of them, had not an editorial word of commendation

" Is it because the naturalized vote has already grown to such size and potency that the papers and parties dare not assail the law that has created it and demand its repeal and the substitution of a restricted naturalization as a reward and distinction for benefits and honors conferred on the country by men of foreign birth, and for a judicial revision of all existing certificates of naturalization and a suspension of their voting privilege until so

" If silence on this momentous question is not for the reason suggested, what in the name of patriot-

ism is the reason? majority of those capable of observing and thinking are asking that question.

" Can The Sun enlighten the people on this all

important subject? In justification of the general belief that natralization papers have been, for years, frauduently issued in large numbers, three men have recently been convicted in the courts of Missouri of the crime of issuing such papers to foreigners not entitled to them, and have been sentenced to the State Prison, making, with five others previously convicted of the same crime, eight energetic politicians doing time in the Missouri prisons. This bit of recent history justifies the suggestion that all outstanding certificates of naturalization be judi-

" I have not been able to find an editorial comment on that species of fraud on the ballot-the degradation of the great privilege which should e jealously and vigilantly guarded by our laws instead of being polluted by them in their operation. The whole force of the editorials and letters being devoted to a depreciation of the effect of the Slav laborer entering our ports to-day on the Slav

laborer who came in a year ago-Slav against Slav

is all it amounts to. The true lament would be about

the effect the ignorant immigrant would have on our civilization and the integrity and purity of our ALBERT GRANGER.

" NEW YORK, Dec. 3.

THE SUN, so far from having kept silent on this subject, has expressed its opinion very plainly and decidedly, and it is that no such evil results of immigration as Mr. GRANGER assumes have appeared in American history, social or political.

Since the great Irish and German immigration which began in the middle of the last century we have received about wenty-five millions of immigrants. So far from our political or social conditions having declined in consequence, there has been steady improvement in them. Except for this immigration, too, the industrial, progress made by this country during the past two generations would have been impossible. They have contributed essentially to the growth of American civilization and have brought about a modification in the American character which our history and our present condition show was desirable. Great States which are in the very fore front of American civilization in industry, enterprise and every moral and political characteristic of a civilized and exemplary society, have been built up by this immigration. The turbulent excesses of the politics of a previous period and the rancor and corruption of it have been succeeded by a higher and purer political tone.

Mr. GRANGER talks about the damage done by "the ignorant immigrant" to the integrity and purity of our elec-Where has it appeared? He tions." speaks of a few convictions of men for the fraudulent issue of naturalization papers, but these do not justify any general belief" that such a crime is usual and frequent, though, unquestionably, whenever it is discovered it should be sharply punished, as was done in these cases, and every precaution taken to prevent it in all States

Whether that outrage on the suffrage s frequent enough to justify his suggestion that "all outstanding certificates of naturalization be judicially revised" is doubtful; nor is it feasible. No evidence has appeared of any such large extent of fraud of this kind as to justify general suspicion of the naturalized. Outrages on the purity of the ballot which demand attention are of other sorts, and they are as frequent relatively among Americans of the old stock as among the naturalized citizens of foreign born parentage. The worst examples of the purchasing of votes of which there are indications are in rural communities where the percentage of the naturalized s much smaller than among the urban populations. For instance, it is likely to cost a candidate for Congress in a rural district very much more money for electioneering than a candidate has to put up in New York, where only about a sixth of the population is of native birth

Mr. GRANGER seems to suggest that the integrity and purity of the ballot suffer especially from Slav immigrants. What evidence is there of such a result? The census statistics of 1900 showed that of foreign nationalities in New York, the Slavonic men over 21 years of age were more than the number of any other nationality except the German and Irish. The Latin races here, numerous then, have increased greatly in number since by reason of the flood of Italian imnfigration. But since these foreigners vere added to the population, the town has increased in order and sobriety a better city all the time, with less vice and drunkenness relatively and more advancement in the improvements of civilization. If you require a religious test you will find it in the generally more attentive observance of religious worship among these foreigners.

and parentage.

It is true that in 1900, of the possible white voting population of New York, less than 1 per cent. of the natives were illiterate, while of the foreign born the percentage was about 6, but among natives of both native and foreign parentage it was about the same, only .28 per cent. and .47 per cent., respectively, and therefore insignificant. Even of the naturalized foreign born, only 3.9 per cent. were illiterate in 1900. The evil of illiteracy in the citizenship is greatly exaggerated. There is no evidence to show that the illiterate voter is not as good a citizen as the literate. All the human virtues are not involved in the ability to read and write.

Mr. GRANGER suspects that "silence on this momentous question" is due to fear of the "size and potency" of the naturalized vote. So far as THE SUN is concerned, there is no such silence. But we do not assail the naturalized vote, for the simple reason that we have discovered nothing in American history since the rush of immigration began to bring to us twenty-five millions of foreigners which justifies any such assault. On the contrary, the results, both social and political, have been good. Our civilization has gained by the introduction of this foreign blood, American society has been liberal ized and sweetened, and American progress has received from it only stimu-

## Stead, the Carrier.

The Hon. WILLIAM T. STEAD, that pure and perpetual fountain, is spurting more refreshing ideas. He is going to bless London and the rest of mankind with a new daily paper. Now a daily Stead ought to be a sufficient boon in itself. but in this case the paper is only the nucleus of many services. It will be delivered at the houses of the fortunate subscribers by "bright young girls," who will receive advertisements and letters to the editor. There will be twenty Steady "depots," each with its post office, free telephone, reading room, circulating library, automatic restaurant. Doubtless smoking divans, bath rooms, barbers' shops, manicure and massage parlors, corn cutters' boudoirs, grocers' 'mercers', " "chemists', " "drapers' " and dentists' shops will be added. Mr. STEAD is only making a beginning.

Mr. STEAD's subscribers can send in their orders for mutton chops, brussels sprouts, anything to eat and everything to wear, to a "depot," The message will be taken to the "tradesmen" by the

bright young Steadies; and the goods will be sent C. O. D. in the afternoon

In short, Mr. STEAD is going to be the universal commissionaire for London He will cater to public convenience and incidentally publish a paper. It is pleasant to see the world-enthusiast, the international philanthropist, the tempestuous friend of man, meekly pushing a carrier's wagon.

Sound, Conservative Ohio. For many years Ohio, despite its vast material interests, was a stamping ground for men with unsound and incendiary notions of business and finance There seemed to be something in the atmosphere which inclined some Ohio statesmen to dangerous radioalism. But though the ancient radicals have as political successors Tom Johnson and Sam JONES, the great mass of the voters of Ohio are now committed to conservative policies, formulated and defended by sane, patriotic, capable men.

The lesson of every successive Ohio election is told in the increasing majorities for conservative candidates and the diminishing influence of disturbers of the political peace.

Instead of being the home of shouters and malcontents, of hurrah-and-huzza statesmen with willing ear to the ground for the first note of dissent and disappointment, Ohio, with its immense and varied productive industries, its enormous lake commerce, its mining resources and railroad interests, is the great withstanding force of conservatism in the Middle West, as New York is on the Eastern seaboard.

The efforts made last summer to break he monotony of life in the city's charitable institutions by providing entertainment for the inmates had one result which surprised the authorities. It has been noticed that the attendants at the City Home for the Aged and Infirm developed a greater consideration for the unfortunates under their care after the musical entertainments than they had shown before. The good effects of the band concerts were not only in the direct pleasure afforded to the inmates, but existed afterward in the practical details of their daily lives. An innovation introduced in the department was a series of excursions in one of the department boats for the inmates of the Home, by means of which 600 men and women were treated to a sail about the Sound, the Bay and the North River. These excursions were enjoyed thoroughly by the inmates, and they exercised a very beneficial effect on the institution, according to the authorities.

## THE FUTURE IN THE FAR EAST.

How the Situation and the Prospects Are Regarded in St. Petersburg.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Petersburg correspondent writes me that the Emperor has been obliged at last to call a halt to the grandiose schemes of M. de Witte that have not only swallowed up enormous sums of money, much of which has been stolen, but held out prospects of almost illimitable ex-penditure in the future. This applies particularly to Manchuria, which has proved a sinkhole for Russian money and has been the cause that works of necessity in western Russia have been neglected to fill the guli opened in Manchuria. After a careful study of the situation and consultation with con-fidential agents whom he had sent to study the conditions on the spot, the Emperor de-termined to take personal control of Manchurian questions; and in order to do so more completely, detached the military and nava departments in Manchuria from the supervision of the War Office and Admiralty at St Petersburg, and directed their chiefs, Gen Worsek and Admiral Alexieff, to report di-

During the coming winter serious efforts will be made to arrive at some definite settlement of the disputes with China and Japan, which, while safeguarding Russia's acquired interests in Manchuria, will enable her to make the concessions necessary to harmonize them with those of China and Japan. The question of Corea is the more difficult one, because of the antipathy felt by the Coreans for the Japanese, who are treating them as if already their masters: and because of their equal dread of Russian domination. It is over Corea that war between Russia and Japan will break out, if it takes place at all; and therefore it is around Corea that the negotiations now going on will be concentrated.

All danger of war is believed to be over for the winter, but as Russia is determined not to be driven out of Manchuria without a fight, if Japan concludes to take the offensive in the spring, the winter will be devoted to strengthening Russia's positions and railway comwhich, while safeguarding Russia's acquired

spring, the winter will be devoted to strengthening Russia's positions and railway communications in Manchuria, and guarding against local disturbances and agitations among the natives stirred up from outside.

Those Russian officers who have had opportunities for seeing Japanese troops in action express great admiration for their elan, but consider them lacking in that staying power which is the characteristic of the Russian soldier.

etas, but consider them lacking in that staying power which is the characteristic of the Russian soldier.

Under hardly any provocation would Russia, it is declared, assume the responsibility of initiating a war with Japan. That would be left entirely to the Japanese Government and people, in which case Russia would accept it without hesitation or fear of results, always acting strictly on the defensive.

Russian opinion, as expressed by the St. Petersburg correspondent, is that though such a war would be costly and entail serious efforts on the part of Russia, for Japan it would be a positive disaster, and involve China in innumerable complications. By establishing a monopoly of the sale of to-bacco throughout the empire, the Japanese Government hopes to increase its revenue and fortify its financial position sufficiently to enable it to obtain a loan for war purposes during the winter. For this reason the Russian army in Manchuria will be kept on the same footing as if it were actually on a campaign until the end of June next, by which time peace will be definitely assured or war will have broken out.

NEW YORK, Dec 4.

Philosophy of the Woman's Postscript TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: My quizzical ritic. "L. T. H.," has not seemed to grasp the l ent of my plea for a revival of the postscript in letters written by women. In case any woman has, like "L. T. H.," missed my meaning, I will explain further how I account for this great lack of definite expression in feminine letters.

Formerly, after a woman had written her swee things, chit-chat and gossip, and had signed her name, she reread the letter to cross the t's and dot the I's. That let her see that what she wanted to say in the letter was not there, or, if there, simply unintelligible. She would then add the key to the letter by a one or two line "P. S." does not dare to add this for fear of masculin missing, but he probably does not read many let ers from women now.

Whichever side of a woman's "ves" or "no" may be on, it takes no handwriting expert to detect which side "L. T. H." is on. Before you received the fatal "yes," "L. T. H.," did the "good by" seem road past the cemetery and over the creek bridge and on returning had reached the old house with its picket fence, and your hand reached for the latel of the gate, who was it that tried to say "good by quickly? On Sunday nights when the mantel clock had struck 10 and you had muffled up to go mat? Don't let us. "L. T. H.," you on one side with "yes" and I on the other (perhaps) with "no." be less thankful to the superior sex for the many times they have been indulgent to our tendency to lin-

gering "good by. But by all means let's have the postscript

Public Opinion on Olympus.

Mars was complaining of the Wood affair.
"I think," he told Jupiter, "if the doctor took the public's temperature he would find them hot under Clashing his crimson shield, the god of war gav way to righteous indignation.

Up to Date. Visitor-What are you playing, Johnny?

Johnny-War. I have the battles to-day, and hen to-morrow I have the scandals. IF WOOD SHOULD BE CONFIRMED.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4 .- The friends of the Administration are gravely concerned over the developments in the case of Gen. Wood which have assumed a much more serious phase than they or even Gen. Wood's opponents ever expected. The question now is not whether Gen. Wood will be "whitewashed," or whether, having been "whitewashed," the Senate will confirm his nomination. A much more portentous problem has suddenly dawned upon the President's friends, and that is: What, if Gen. Wood should be confirmed—what, in that event, will be the consequences to Mr. Roosevelt himself?

Many thoughtful persons are inclining to

the belief that the rejection of Gen. Wood by the Senate would be much the less evil of the two, whereas there is a constantly growing apprehension of what will follow if the other thing happens. The hearing before the committee, which was to have been such a perfunctory and cut-and-dried affair, with its outcome all arranged in advance has turned out very differently. The country takes it seriously; individual Senators are more than disturbed by it, they are alarmed for themselves. In fact it is extremely doubtful, for the first time, if the programme of "whitewash" can be adhered to; and now that Senator after Senator is calling at the White House and pointing out to the President the far-reaching consequences of the proposed process, and the inevitable reaction on the Republican party and on the President's personal political welfare of Gen. Wood's confirmation, the situation has or promises soon to become

acute Senator Spooner has had a very frank and outspoken talk with the President and has pointed out very plainly the danger which he foresees. Among other things he has dwelt upon the exceedingly disagreeable and invidious comparisons that are even now being instituted between the attitude of the Administration toward the petty post office sinners and its attitude toward the chief actor in the Jai Alai episode. The Senator foresees the gravest consequences as already accrued from the whole affair, and if his counsel were to be followed it is doubtful if the President would again send the name of Gen. Wood to the Senate at the regular session.

#### THE MAN AND THE OFFICE. Public Opinion as It Is Developing in the Case of Dr. Wood.

From the Chicago Chronicle. There is one aspect of the case of Leonard Wood which seems to have escaped attention. It is the robbery of the families of the mor

than 500 officers who have been deprived of lawful promotion in order that the favorite should be advanced.

The age limit at which an officer of the regular army must retire is fixed by law. higher the grade at which he retires the larger

which he and his family must subsist. than 500 officers in line of regular promotion upon merit, more than 500 families are to b deprived without possibility of restitution of some portion of the wages of their bread-

From the Indianapolis News. By all means let Wood come home and testify in his own behalf. Many things need clearing up. It is of the greatest importance to know whether Wood is really deserving of such rapid promotion. In a few short years an army surgeon, practically without military experience in the field, has been jumped over the heads of scores of able and faithful officers who have grown gray in the service. And now it is proposed to make him a Major-Genral. The question is important. not be answered hurriedly. Let us hear from

From the Albany Arous Will confirmation help, or will it hurt, the morate of the service? Is it just, or unjust, that chumship be preerred to Civil War service? Can Senators afford to take the responsi-

Wood.

bility of confirming such an appointment for such a place? These are the vital questions; these, not Wood's record in Cuba, or his relations with Major Rathbone, or any other side issue. Senators who vote to confirm will not be able to transfer their responsibility to the President, or to divide it with him. He is to ominate; they to confirm, or to reject. Wood

s his pet and protégé, but he is not the pet and protégé of the Senate until the Senate votes o make him so. From the Charleston News and Courier Better disappoint and humiliate Gen. Wood han to do injustice to all the rest of the officers If the army over whom this friend of the Ad ministration has been promoted. age is one of the most striking illustrations of he great danger of favoritism in high station.

From the Buffalo Courier. As the Senate Committee's investigation of the charges against Leonard Wood proceeds he wider becomes the doubt that his nomination for a Major-Generalship will firmed: the worse spectacle President Roosevelt presents is insisting upon the unwaranted promotion of such a favorite.

From the Hartford Doily Times. In the light of the later developments in his case we feel obliged to revise our opinion that Gen. Wood has been betrayed and badly reated by Major Runcie, thetauthor of the North American Review article attacking the administration of Gen. Brooke in Cuba. begins to appear that it is Runcie who was betrayed, and not Wood.

From the Pittsburg Despatch The accusations made by Major Runcie and Gen. Brooke cannot be ignored. It would have been vastly better had the Administration taken the initiative in this mater and ordered an investigation by the War Department when Runcie's charges were irst specifically made.

From the Rochester Post-Express. Perhaps it is best to withhold judgm this case, remembering two things: first, that reported; and, second, that Gen. Wood has not been heard. He cannot come to Washington on his own motion, but he should be dered home and permitted to say something in his own behalf.

From the Nashville American. If Gen. Wood is guilty of the charges made by Gen. Brooke he should never be given the opportunity to become head of the army The American army has always been commanded by men of integrity and character

Concord, Not Lexington TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Mr. J. K. Hand of Brooklyn should read again Emerson's poem and note the fact that he speaks of the "Rude bridge that arched the flood!" Whereabouts on "Lexing ton Green," where the massacre took place, is the n opportunity for a bridge to "arch" any kind of

Emerson was a Concord man: the "rude bridge" was at Concord, the "Old North Bridge"; the British soldiers fired their volleys at the Americans who were about to cross that bridge, and the Americans nstantly returned the fire exington massacre. Taking his own words for the "shot heard 'round the world" was fired at the "North Bridge" at Concord. If there was any firing by Parker's men at Lexington, after they were

ordered by Parker to retreat, Emerson evidently

ald not have it in mind when he wrote about the

netimes Falls, But More Often Wins Success and Cash. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In a

THE COLLEGE BOY IN BUSINESS

interview published in Printer's Ink recently Mr. Francis H. Leggett discusses what he considers the uselessness of the college grad-uate in business. The writer would like to believe that Mr. Leggett has been misquoted—but Printer's Ink is uniformly accurate in reporting interviews.

Mr. Leggett states that he has not a single college graduate among his six hundred

It is also true that although there are umpty-ump thousand men running elevators in New York, and 'steen thousand in the Street Cleaning Department, not one is a college Evidently the college graduate is a dead one,

and the great halls of learning should be re-modelled into mills and warehouses. As a matter of fact, the college graduate who applies for a clerical position in a whole sale grocery house is one of the failures that ocasionally occur-for every profession, trade and system of education has its failures

as well as its successes. Mr. Leggett bases his estimate of the vast army of college men on the comparatively mall number whom lack of brains and ability has forced to apply for clerical positions.

He talks of the "Toppish illusions" that college life gives, and for doing so he should e penalized twenty yards for offside play.

How about the student who, after a day of hard work conducting electrical experiments in the power house of a traction company as attack on the battleships themselves, for, if it part of his college work, makes his supper from a pint bottle of milk and half a can of baked beans, and then runs a trolley car till 1:30 clock in the morning so that he can earn snough to pay his way through college?

How about the hundreds of other ways in which the greater part of college boys earn heir education while they are studying? How about the boys who spend their sum mer vacations waiting on table at hotels, assisting in churches and libraries, selling ooks, desks and everything that can be sold,

and working in stores and factories? How about the boys who leave school at 14 and go into business for three or four years, so that they can enter college later on? Probably 10 per cent. of all college men do this. They must get dreadfully foppish illusions, hese pampered college boys.

Nothing short of a bank presidency will suit any of them when they graduate "He knows algebra, but nothing of arithmetic," said Mr. Leggett, "He can read

Algebra and Cesar are not taught in col lege—the student must have mastered them before he is allowed to enter. It is also well to note that algebra is the very essence of the 'quick mental arithmetic" that Mr. Leggett says is not taught in the colleges.

The college student is taught plane and

The college student is taught plane and spherical trigonometry, analytical geometry and calculus—things that he uses every day when he builds our railroads, tunnels and bridges, improves our labor saving machinery, bores our mines and erects our public buildings, factories and warehouses. But all these cocupations are unnecessary and impractical, compared to the glorious opportunity of checking off tins of sardines and drawing neat red lines with a ruler.

The college student must learn so many sciences in such a short time that he is trained to think with speed and accuracy and to master every detail of an entirely new task with lightning rapidity.

The quickest thinkers in the world are the newspaper workers, and the newspaper offices are full of college men. In the offices of The Sun and the Evening Post—newspapers, by the way, that are famed for the purity of their English—the man that has not had a college education is the exception.

College men find advertising an especially promising profession. As solicitors they always have a wide circle of acquaintances, and their polish and ease of manner enable them to meet the leaders of the business world on equal terms:

The artist who has had the benefit of a collegiate art school education seldom goes wrong on the costuming of his pictures. He knows his history and his architecture and his technique, and he gets a high price because he is worth it.

The advertisement writer who has been through college is perhaps more generally successful than the solicitor or the artist.

He has been trained to write perfect English, his vocabulary has been scientifically built up, and he is never at a loss for "the inevitable word." Frequently he has had advertising experience as business manager or editor of one of the college publications, and his knowledge of type and engraving gives him no small advantage.

The college trained advertisement writer loses little time trying to find the proper means of expression, and generally he dictates a great part of his coup, for he i spherical trigonometry, analytical geometry

means of expression, and generally he dictates a great part of his copy, for he is sure of his vocabulary and his brain has been taught to think quickly, clearly, correctly.

The writer knows two men of equal age who when boys of is chose different courses. One went into business and the other entered college with no definite profession in view. It was predicted that the boy in business was getting a "start" over the other that he could never overseme.

That was seven years ago. The business man has had his wages raised three times—and looks for another advance in six months.

The college graduate became a writer in an advertising agency nearly three years ago, some time later found the place too small for a man of his ambition, and went into the agency business for himself.

To-day he is making at least three times as much money as the boy who had the "start" over him, he is his own master, and what he can do in the future depends entirely upon his own energy and ability and not upon the wish of a corporation. Such instances are by no means unusual, nor is this one in the least exaggerated.

Getting right down to hard cold dollars and cents, you can figure it any way you want to, but you will find that a college education is the best investment in the world for nine boys out of ten. The tenth belongs behind the counter, among "the 800."

Then there are the college graduates who serve us as doctors, lawyers, ministers, architects, engineers, school teachers and in other professional ways.

Yet we wonder why the Lord ever made some of the college men we see—inst as we marvel in the same way about folks who never saw a college in their lives—and immediately many of us say. "They are probably all like this one—what use are colleges anyhow?"

Yes, what use are they—if six hundred grocery clerks include not a single college Yes, what use are they—if six hundred grocery clerks include not a single college graduate.

JAMES ALBERT WALES,
PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 2.

Catholic Women and Collegiate Education. From the Outlook.

The Bishop of Rochester begs to say to the edito of the Outlook, in answer to his leter of the 23d

No Catholic young lady can become a pupil of any college in which the teaching in philosophy psychology or history is such as is universally taught in non-Catholic colleges and universities that attendance at chapel exercises, as is cu tomary in such institutions on one pretext or an other, is forbidden by the Catholic Church; that co education for young ladies at the age of those from quenting these houses of learning is perilous, and therefore to be avoided. In the judgment of the Bishop of Rochester, a

young lady needlessly exposing her religious faith to danger, sins; sins unrepented of cannot be absolved in the tribunal of penance. For a second reason, the Bishop wishes to re

mark that, in these days of doubting and calling in question almost everything appertaining to the Christian revelation and Christian bellef, it is the conscientious duty of a Catholic lady, seeking a ollege education, to frequent a Catholic college in which her faith will be sedulously safeguarded adequate instruction in philosophy, religion

There are such Catholic colleges of high grade

in the Eastern and Western sections of the United States, in which are found Catholic ladies still loya highest ideals of pure, cultured and noble woman

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Nov. 24, 1903.

## What St. Louis Drinks.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In this morn ing's Sun some extraordinary genius worries about St. Louis water and wants to know what sort of drinking water St. Louis is going to give her guests at the exposition. Man and have lived in St. Louis for fifty eight years. This is the first time I ever heard that there was or ought to be drinking water there. Do people drink water? Is there drinking water? Let me tell your friend that in St. Louis we drink beer and other appropriate fluids. But water-well, that is funny NEW YORK, Dec. 4 MISSOURIAN.

The Foreign Born Congressmen.

To the Editor of The Sun—Sir: Please add the name of the Hon. Thomas W. Bradley of the Orange-Sullivan district of New York to the list of foreign born Members of Congress. Mr. Bradley is a native of Sheffield, England.

NEW YORK, Dec. 2 JOHN HENDERSON

SUBMARINE BOATS.

Recent French Experiments With Them. The world's interest in submarine boats is rapidly increasing. Nearly every nation cossessing a navy is conducting experiments with them. We hear of these experiments in our country occasionally, but it is not generally known what a large number

some of the European navies already Submarines are intended primarily for coast defence, and should, therefore, like the smaller torpedo boats, form an essential part of the defensive armament of a coast

> artillery district. But to combat them the "attack" must also be provided with a certain number, which must, however, be transported on suitable vessels in order to accompany the fleet across the seas.

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The first efforts of an enemy approaching by sea will be directed against the min-fields. This has been the work of the tor pedo boats until quite recently, when the introduction of searchlights made the attacks by such vessels so difficult that other means had to be sought. The submarines are the best solution of the prob-lem, both for defence and for attack. While the attempts on the mine fields are going on, the battleships will probably bombard the coast defences, in order to keep down the fire of the shore guns, as well as to distract the enemy's attention from the efforts being made against the mines. Here again the submarine will find a splendid field in the escapes detection, it may succeed in launch ing a torpedo against the bottom or sides of a battleship and destroy her. France has taken the lead in this class of

vessel, and she expects not only to means of them, but even to take the offensiv (for short distances, as across the English Channel, or over a portion of the North Sen and destroy the hostile battleships in the enemy's harbors.

France has as many as forty of these

formidable warships, either already built or soon to be completed (1904), varying in displacement from 30 to 300 tons and in size from a length of 56 feet to 160 feet. On Jan. 1, 1904, the submarines completed by that time will be stationed as follows: At Cherbourg, six electrical and five non-electrical; at Rochefort-La Pallice, six electrical; at Toulon, eight electrical.

#### LAKE PORTS AT CANADA'S MERCY. Ottawa Paper Objects to Giving Up This Strategical Advantage.

OTTAWA, Dec. 4 .- The proposal that the Washington authorities go behind Canada and ask the British Government to consent to such a modification of the treaty of 1817 as will allow of the establishment of a naval training station for Americans on Lake training station for Americans on Lake Michigan is not viewed with equanimity in the Canadian capital. It is thought that the home Government, after the storm raised by the Alaskan boundary decision, would be very slow to take any action in this matter without securing Canada's consent, and the feeling here is pronounced that Canada should not and will not consent. The Citizen, discussing the proposal, takes strong ground against it and points out the advantage enjoyed by Canada under the treaty. It says:

tage enjoyed by Canada under the treaty. It says:

"When ill informed people talk about what the United States would do to Canada in the event of a war, they overlook the fact that from the Dominion's eligible position controlling the entrance to the Great Lakes we hold all the Lake cities of the Union at our mercy. Under the treaty of 1817 the United States and Great Britain agreed not to maintain more than two small warships for guard purposes on the upper Lakes. That was before the canals were built by Canada. Now that canal ingress is afforded to gunboats and the smaller classes of war vessels, the American cities of the Great to gunboats and the similar chases of war vessels, the American cities of the Great Lakes are hostages to Canada for the peace of the continent. It is not likely Canada will ever attack the United States, and if the latter war attack the United States, and if the latter country is equally confident that it will never attack Canada neither country should worry over the absence of expensive fleets on the Lakes."

# NO TIP NO MAIL.

Chinese Mail Carriers Demand Money When They Deliver Letters. WASHINGTON, Dec. 4 .- The Postmaster-General received advices from Shanghai this afternoon that the successful operation

States and China was being seriously hampered by the grafting propensities of the employees of the postal service of

The graft in question is particularly annoying to the United States, as many important business communications sent from this country to China have gone astray, and it was only recently that the cause of the trouble was discovered. Information received at the Department this afternoon shows that the mail carriers have "organized" in the manner of their brethren in other parts of the

world, but for a somewhat different pur-pose. Every time a Chinese mail carrier delivers a letter he demands a tip. Amercans and other foreigners living in Shanghai, which is one of the few places in China which is one of the few places in China where there is a system of mail delivery have noticed that when the tip fails to appear so does the mail.

The American who wrote to the Department wants Postmaster - General Payne to protest to the Director of Chinese Posts regarding the "stand and deliver" methods of the carriers and see if something cannot be done to remedy the conditions. Mr. Payne has taken the matter under con-

deration, but he does not know just what he can do about it. Revised Civil Service Rules Adopted. ALBANY, Dec. 4 .- The revised municipal civil service rules of the city of New York as adopted Oct. 2º and amended in minor details at the suggestion of the State Commission, have been approved by the State Civil Service Commission.

The new rules do not curtail the number of places in the exempt class of the classified service nor impose any restrictions upon the power of removal. The Growing and Improving Demand for

Librarian of the Newark Free Public Library in the The demand for something to read comes how from millions, formerly from a few thousand demand reading suited to their capacities tastes, and the supply comes forth the penny paper, and the five cent dread are their third and fourth readers, the primers, their introductions to reading them they are teaching the improving themselves, and in almost sible way. They get what they wish. interest and pleasure, they take profit Moreover and this is the other weight

case-they steadily improve in their c chronicle of the growth of clean and wh journals, daily, weekly and monthly two decades is just as wonderful in its way of the growth of those yellow paper Cheap and loud newspapers will go on

The day of the newspaper is yet to comyears we, as a people, will consume many daily print per capita we now take in will multiply. Novel reading is in its very infan and so of other fields.

## The Burning of Char has.

From the CA area Econor as. 4 939 churches were burned in this manently wiping out values to the extent a 878,827. The record is not complete of the di tion done during these years by the cy other forms of windstorm, but the total v very large, for church spires invite the atten-the wind as well as of lightning. This facwell known that some insurance companie issue tornado policies on churches withou lating that the spire is not covered.

News for Herr Conried. From the Flushing Evening Jours

Miss Mary Walker and some must al frien have heard "Parcifal" at Byreuth, will give a sl ord of the ballad and motives from the scot Good Citizenship League Thursday, De-

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